

Mr. Speaker, once again, I want to express my support for House Concurrent Resolution 123 and thank Representative THOMPSON for bringing this resolution forward.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I might consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Concurrent Resolution 123, recognizing the historic and national significance of the many contributions of John William Heisman to the sport of football.

John William Heisman was one of the single most influential individuals in the sport of football, the most watched sport in the United States. John Heisman was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 23, 1869. He began his football career at Titusville High School. He was introduced to football through the Titusville Rockets and continued at Brown University and the University of Pennsylvania, where he received his law degree in 1892.

He served as the head coach for a total of eight university football teams, including 16 years at Georgia Tech and 3 years at the University of Pennsylvania. He coached Georgia Tech in the most one-sided football game ever played—with a final score of 222-0—and led them in a 33-game winning streak. Of the 271 games John Heisman coached, in only 68 of those games did the opponents finish the game with a win. He retired in 1927 and passed away in 1936.

John Heisman's influence on football is undeniable but the history of football itself began before John Heisman's birth. American football was started sometime in the mid-19th century and was a divergence from the game of rugby. College students in the late 19th century took the lead in turning the evolving game of football into an organized support. In 1920 the American Professional Football Association was formed and 2 years later became the National Football League. The game of football has continued to evolve from that time to today with the influence of various coaches, rule makers and organization heads.

John William Heisman's influence on the game of football helped to make the game what it is today. His inventions include the four-quarter game, the "hike," the center snap and the forward pass. In addition, he created many innovative plays that led to some of the basic formations used in today's games.

John William Heisman was a nationally recognized collegiate coach and an influential innovator. In the time before and after his death, his accomplishments were recognized by many nationwide. John Heisman had several articles published in magazines such as "American Liberty" and was the football editor of the "Sporting Goods Journal." He served as the director of

the Downtown Athletic Club in Manhattan, and in 1935 helped to create the award that would later be renamed the "Heisman Memorial Trophy."

John Heisman's accomplishments and contributions to the sport of football are many in number. His ideas and coaching helped to create the game that has become so imbedded in the culture of our Nation. I ask my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back my time.

Mr. COURTNEY. We have no further speakers. Again, I salute Mr. THOMPSON for bringing this resolution forward, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 123.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

INSTRUCTING MANAGERS IN THE IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE KENT TO ADVISE THE SENATE THAT THE HOUSE DOES NOT DESIRE FURTHER TO URGE THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to send to the desk a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 661

Resolved, That the managers on the part of the House of Representatives in the impeachment proceedings now pending in the Senate against Samuel B. Kent, formerly judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, are instructed to appear before the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment for those proceedings, and advise the Senate that, because Samuel B. Kent is no longer a civil officer of the United States, the House of Representatives does not desire further to urge the articles of impeachment hitherto filed in the Senate against Samuel B. Kent.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A CHILD IS MISSING ALERT AND RECOVERY CENTER ACT

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and

pass the bill (H.R. 1933) to direct the Attorney General to make an annual grant to the A Child Is Missing Alert and Recovery Center to assist law enforcement agencies in the rapid recovery of missing children, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1933

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "A Child Is Missing Alert and Recovery Center Act".

SEC. 2. DIRECTING THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO MAKE ANNUAL GRANTS TO A CHILD IS MISSING ALERT AND RECOVERY CENTER TO ASSIST LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN RECOVERING MISSING CHILDREN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General, acting through the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, shall annually make a grant to the A Child Is Missing Alert and Recovery Center.

(b) SPECIFIED USE OF FUNDS FOR RECOVERY ACTIVITIES, REGIONAL CENTERS, EDUCATION, AND INFORMATION SHARING.—A Child Is Missing Alert and Recovery Center shall use the funds made available under this Act—

(1) to operate and expand the A Child Is Missing Alert and Recovery Center to provide services to Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies to promote the quick recovery of a missing child in response to a request from such agencies for assistance by utilizing rapid alert telephone calls, text messaging, and satellite mapping technology;

(2) to maintain and expand technologies and techniques to ensure the highest level of performance of such services;

(3) to establish and maintain regional centers to provide both centralized and on-site training and to distribute information to Federal, State, and local law enforcement agency officials about how to best utilize the services provided by the A Child Is Missing Alert and Recovery Center;

(4) to share appropriate information with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, the AMBER Alert Coordinator, the Silver Alert Coordinator, and appropriate Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies; and

(5) to assist the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, the AMBER Alert Coordinator, the Silver Alert Coordinator, and appropriate Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies with education programs.

SEC. 3. DEFINITION OF MISSING CHILD.

For purposes of this Act, the term "missing child" means an individual whose whereabouts are unknown to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

For grants under section 2, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General \$5,000,000 for each fiscal year from fiscal year 2010 through fiscal year 2015.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. I ask unanimous consent that all Members

have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself so much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1933, the A Child is Missing Alert and Recovery Center Act helps address the terrifying experience of when a family member or friend "goes missing."

Under current law, there are programs such as AMBER Alert to help missing children who are abducted or victims of foul play. But these programs do not extend to situations where a child or elderly person becomes missing in other, more innocent ways.

H.R. 1933 fills this gap by authorizing money for annual grants to the A Child is Missing Alert and Recovery Center. This national nonprofit program provides assistance to local law enforcement throughout the country in all situations of missing persons, not only those involving criminal activity.

Mr. Speaker, the center helps when a small child fails to come home after school or a grandmother suffering from Alzheimer's disease walks out of her home in the middle of the night. When the terrifying event of a missing person is reported to the police, the responding police officer can call the center, which operates 365 days a year, 24 hours a day.

Based on information from the call, the center quickly prepares a recorded message that includes a description of the missing person, along with the location where the person was last seen. And within minutes, the center sends this recording to thousands of phones within a radius of the last known location.

This activity can save lives, as well as conserve critically needed enforcement resources that would otherwise be spent in extended searches for missing persons. The bill before us today will make a significant contribution to the protection of children and vulnerable adults throughout the United States.

I thank the sponsor of this bill, my good friend, RON KLEIN of Florida, for his leadership on this important legislative issue.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, every 40 seconds a child goes missing in this country, over 2,100 every day of each year. At least 800,000 children are reported missing each year, and another 500,000 go missing without ever being reported.

The AMBER Alert system is activated when there is evidence that a

missing child has been abducted and the police have sufficient information about the abductor or the vehicle to warrant use of that system, the AMBER Alert system. But without evidence of an abduction, law enforcement cannot issue an AMBER Alert. This is where A Child is Missing steps in.

A Child is Missing assists police in the first crucial hours of searches for missing children, elderly and the disabled. The first 6 hours after an alert are the most crucial in finding someone who is missing.

To date, more than 12 million calls have been made to the A Child is Missing system, resulting in over 8,000 missing person cases nationwide. These efforts have led to the recovery of 530 missing persons since the inception of this wonderful program.

This technology is particularly useful in rural communities with small police forces assigned to patrol large geographic areas. These law enforcement agencies often lack the manpower to launch a full-scale search for a missing child. A Child is Missing compensates for this reduced manpower by notifying thousands of area residents within minutes that a child has gone missing in their community. The A Child is Missing system can launch 1,000 calls in 60 seconds to residences and businesses in the area where the child was last seen.

Law enforcement officials around the country have successfully used this system to quickly distribute valuable information about the child while launching full-scale searches in a matter of minutes. Over 2,000 of the Nation's law enforcement agencies currently use this alert system.

H.R. 1933, the A Child is Missing Alert and Recovery Center Act, expands the availability of a system that helps locate a child as soon as he or she goes missing, often before the AMBER Alert can even take effect.

The bill authorizes \$5 million for fiscal years 2010 through 2015 for grants to increase the use of this alert system. This simple system can mean the difference between life and death for a child and give peace of mind to so many parents whose children go missing every day.

Children are the greatest natural resources that we have in this country, and this legislation deals with the health of our kids. There is nothing that scares a parent or even a child more than for a child to be missing and fearful of not ever being recovered.

As founder and cochair of the Victims' Rights Caucus, I would like to thank Mr. KLEIN for his leadership in this issue.

I urge all my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I will reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POE of Texas. I yield to the gentlelady from Florida, the ranking member on the Foreign Affairs Com-

mittee (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) as much time as she wishes to use.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding me the time.

I congratulate our Florida colleague, Congressman RON KLEIN, for the foresight of proposing this legislation, and I hope that our colleagues will join us in adopting this.

I rise today in support of Mr. KLEIN's bill, H.R. 1933, A Child is Missing Alert and Recovery Center Act. God forbid that parents would be forced to suffer the horror of their child going missing or even worse, hear the news that their child has been abducted. As parents, that possibility is a fear that we have known since our children are born. And certainly we must do everything in our power to avoid tragedy.

When it does strike, we must be organized, we must be coordinated, and we must be ready to respond. This bill does precisely that. Grants distributed to Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies through this act will aid in the recovery of so many children who are reported missing each and every year. Let us make sure that every parent is secure in the knowledge that local and national law enforcement agencies are prepared to coordinate an effective response to any missing child.

As a brand new grandmother—just 4 days ago, our first grandchild, Morgan Elizabeth Lehtinen was born, I know that this is a problem and a shock to every parent and every new grandparent, the possibilities of the dangers out in the world.

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But when we pass this bill, we will know that our law enforcement agencies are ready to coordinate with other State and local and Federal agencies to make sure that we have a rapid response and one that is coordinated.

So I thank my good friend from Florida, RON KLEIN, for its introduction. I thank the gentleman from Texas for the time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how many more speakers my colleague on the other side would present?

Mr. POE of Texas. I know of no other speakers, other than to close.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. With that being the case, Mr. Speaker, I will close when my friend, Judge Poe closes.

And by the way, before I do that, I would like to extend my humble congratulations to the Congresswoman for the birth of her first grandchild. That's great.

Mr. POE of Texas. This legislation is important. As has been stated by the ranking member, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, whose granddaughter was born, happened to be born on her birthday, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN's birthday.

Most of us have kids. I have seven grandkids, and the worst thing that could ever happen was for one of those kids to disappear.

And we're judged, as a society, not by the way we treat the rich, the famous, the powerful, the all important. We're judged by the way we treat the innocent, and that includes kids and the elderly.

This legislation will help find those kids, the elderly, the disabled if they have the misfortune to disappear from home. And the amount of money being spent is almost nothing, considering how much money Congress has been spending lately, with \$5 million. But that \$5 million law enforcement can use to help find those kids.

So I would urge the adoption of this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly agree with the comments of my good friend from Texas, Judge POE. And he knows from practical experience what it means to a family when their loved one goes missing and then there is a positive outcome. And he's also aware of those situations that do not end on a positive note.

I also have the same experience in life, but fortunately, it's not due to a personal experience. But I just can't imagine how traumatic it must be for a mother or a father to be waiting at the bus stop for their child to disembark, and then that child is not on that bus. I can imagine the horror of waking up one morning, and my dear grandmother, who is mentally declining, has apparently been able to open the door and exit. And these are things that none of us wish on anyone.

And this bill, H.R. 1933, will hopefully add to the positive results that we have as we look for our missing children and our missing adults and the elderly.

And so, Mr. Speaker, having emphasized that I fully support this bill, I will yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1933.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

KOREAN WAR VETERANS RECOGNITION ACT

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2632) to amend title 4, United States Code, to encourage the display of the flag of the United States on National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2632

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Korean War Veterans Recognition Act".

SEC. 2. DISPLAY OF FLAG ON NATIONAL KOREAN WAR VETERANS ARMISTICE DAY.

Section 6(d) of title 4, United States Code, is amended by inserting "National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day, July 27;" after "July 4;"

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2632, the Korean War Veterans Recognition Act, would amend the Flag Code to include Korean War Veterans Day among the times and occasions for display.

Section 6(d) of title IV, the United States Code, states that the flag should be displayed on all days, but singles out a number of days for special recognition. Among those days are the birthdays of President Washington, President Lincoln, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Armed Forces Day, Memorial Day, and Veterans Day, to name a few.

It is more than appropriate that we add to this list Korean War Veterans Day. Doing so will provide a fitting reminder for all of us to remember and to honor the men and women who served so honorably in the Korean war.

The Korean war has been referred to as America's "forgotten war" because it came on the heels of World War II and was later overshadowed by Vietnam, but although fighting between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea lasted a mere 3 years, from June 1950 until July 1953, it was ferocious. At least 2.5 million people lost their lives.

The war brought the United States into battle with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. And with the Soviet Union having recently joined the United States in developing nuclear weapons, there was a very real concern that the war it might escalate into would be a nuclear conflict.

The Korean war cost more than 54,000 American lives in that 3-year period, almost as many as who died in the 16 years of the Vietnam war. In addition, more than 103,000 American soldiers were wounded in Korea.

It's more than fitting that this Nation remember and honor the service of our Korean war veterans, and this legislation will provide a poignant reminder of that service.

I especially want to commend my colleague, the gentleman from New York, the Honorable CHARLES RANGEL, for introducing this legislation. He is, himself, a veteran of the Korean conflict, having served in the Army from 1948 through 1952, and also the United States Civil War, which ended back in 1865. He served in that war as well.

And I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time. And I believe that my humor has gone over the heads of those who occupy the Chamber at this particular time.

Mr. POE of Texas. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I noticed that the gentleman from New York was a little concerned when he was informed that he served in the Civil War in 1865.

But be that as it may, Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2632, the Korean War Veterans Recognition Act, amends the official Flag Code to add National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day, which is July 27, to the list of days on which the American flag should be displayed.

In 1950, the North Korean military, with the aid of the Chinese, crossed the 38th parallel and invaded South Korea. This act of Communist aggression was met by 22 countries who joined together to challenge one of the many threats that developed during the cold war challenge; a United Nations endeavor, but most of those troops were, of course, as always, from the United States.

Americans comprised the majority of that valiant force, and almost 2 million members of the U.S. military successfully drove back the North Korean forces in places such as Pork Chop Hill and the Pusan Perimeter. And during that war, 34,000 Americans never came home, 92,000 others were wounded.

Were it not for the immense bravery and sacrifice of the men and the women who served in Korea during those cold winters, even more of the world would have been denied prosperity and freedom behind the Iron Curtain.

In 1953, the Military Armistice Agreement halted the march of communism into South Korea. Today, as we once again confront a belligerent, nuclear-armed North Korea, once again backed by the Chinese, we owe it to the veterans of the Korean war and their families to honor their service by adding July 27, National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day, to the list of days in which the Flag Code encourages displaying the Stars and Stripes.

As a cosponsor of this resolution, I urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 2632.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague and my mentor, Representative RANGEL, as much time as he may consume.